CONTINUATION OF HISTORY SHEET OF B. C. PAL.

(*Vide* APPENDIX C. I. CIRCULAR No. 7 of 1909.)

At the end of March 1909 it was reported that B. C. Pal had been very quiet lately, being busy with his new magazine the *Swaraj*. At the beginning of April V. D. Savarkar, who was replaced by Haider Raza as manager of the India House, went to reside at 140, Sinclair Road, Shepherd's Bush, with B. C. Pal who shortly afterwards began to start an "India House" of his own there. At the end of the month he was endeavouring to engage another flat on the second floor of the house, and at that time he had staying with him, besides his son, V. D. Savarkar, Sukh Sagar Datt, the brother of Ullaskar Dutt, Wasudev Bhattacharji, Sir William Lee-Warner's second assailant, a Bengali named S. K. Mitra and the Parsee S. M. Master.

At an "At Home" held at the Criterion Restaurant on April 24th attended by B. C. Pal, Mrs. Cama, a Mrs. Bhola Nath, and others, the general subject of conversation was the dissatisfaction and uneasiness felt by members of the society owing to the action taken by the Benchers of the Inner Temple in connection with the disbarring of Shyamji Krishna Varma. It was generally feared that the authorities of the different Inns of Court, Universities and Colleges, would take special measures to prevent their students from frequenting "India House" or joining in any political movement in England.

A collection was raised in aid of B. C. Pal's periodical, the *Swaraj*. Mrs. Cama contributed £10 and promised to secure further sums from her friends. Mrs. Bhola Nath who is said to be the wife of a Major in the Indian Medical Service, contributed a guinea towards the fund.

B. C. Pal's remarks at a meeting of the London Indian Union on May 16th have been quoted in the general account of the agitation, and from that date until July 3rd when he was present at S. N. Bannerji's meeting to condemn Dhingra's crime nothing was reported about his doings. Although at that meeting and in letters to the papers he dissociated himself from the Anarchist Movement, his house became the rendezvous of the anarchist party on the abandonment of the "India House" immediately before the murder. When attention was drawn in the columns of the *Times* to his association with Savarkar and Virendra-Nath Chattopadhyaya, whose effusions in that paper have been quoted in the general

account, B. C. Pal published a characteristic letter disclaiming all sympathy with their views, and saying it was news to him that a man could be held responsible for the opinions of his guests paying or other.

B. C. Pal accompanied S. N. Bannerjea to Manchester and also spoke at the meeting held in the Athenæum there on July 16th. He said India was for the Indians, an Eastern people little understood and known by the Western people, who had no idea of their requirements. India could not be governed by Western people; it must be governed by people who understood the populace, a government from within, an Indian Government. India was the key to the world's prosperity; it held the key to Europe. Should China with its 400,000,000 inhabitants and Japan with its inhabitants rise and be joined in their rising by India's millions no Czar, no Kaiser, no Western Nations could stand the shock of such an invincible force. The Kaiser, a very keen man, recognized the seriousness of this present "yellow peril," and with such forces joined together they would be invincible. He urged them to do all they could to give India justice and to conciliate the growing feeling of harshness and oppression by giving India to the Indians and putting it on the footing of other Eastern nations—of self-government, like China and Japan, like their own colonies, Australia and New Zealand with England at their head.

After the meeting a dinner and reception were held and the same night B. C. Pal left for Stanisby House, Barker's Lane, Sale, where he put up with Shapurji Saklatvala who had already come to notice as an associate of the London extremists and who subsequently, on a visit to Paris, took part in a meeting of the dangerous nationalists there.

While B. C. Pal was away from London his house continued to be used as a meeting place by the agitators and his son Naranjan took a prominent part in what was going on. The latter attended the farewell entertainment given to H. K. Koregaonkar on July 21st at the Indian Restaurant, Red Lion Passage, and saw him off when he left for India on July 24th.

B. C. Pal returned to London in the last week in July and was afterwards visited at his house by several dangerous characters including V. V. S. Aiyar, Govind Amin and Tirumala Chari.